

CANADIAN WHEAT IS COMMANDEERED

Grain Estimated at 20,000,000
Bushels Seized for Use of
Great Britain.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED

Explained That Government Is
Assisting in Marketing of
Phenomenal Crop.

OTTAWA, Ont., November 28.—The Canadian government has commandeered all high-grade wheat in elevators from Port William, on Lake Superior, to Halifax.

The action was taken by the grain commission under the special war act. The wheat seized was of grades No. 1 hard, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 northern. It was the property of shippers and millers, and includes all which on Saturday night was in public elevators at Port William, Port Arthur, Midland, Tiffin, Port McNichol, Collingwood, Goderich, Kingston, Port Colborne, Prescott, Quebec, St. John, Montreal and Halifax.

A requisition order places the amount at about 20,000,000 bushels, a considerable part of which is the property of Americans.

MOST OF SEIZED GRAIN IS GOING TO ITALY

The grain was requisitioned on Saturday night, in order that grain exchanges should be affected as little as possible. It is expected that most of this will be taken in the future for the use of Great Britain, France and Italy. The domestic supply of Russia is more than sufficient to meet the needs of that country. Had the Danubian wheat been forced, the surplus of Russian wheat would have made the present action unnecessary. While the grain just taken was commandeered to fill an order from the British government, it is understood that most of it will be shipped to Italy.

The Canadian government will look after transportation to the Atlantic seaboard, and from there shipment across the Atlantic will be undertaken by the British government in the same way that shipments of oats and hay have been handled for the past year.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT

The following official statement was issued by the government to-night:

"The phenomenal crop of wheat in the Canadian West has brought upon the government the duty of assisting to the farthest extent possible in its marketing. The supply of wheat has been abundant, and the importance of providing for the disposing of our grain is, on that account, the greater. For many months the government has been in touch with the British authorities, with a view to procuring orders from the allied governments, in order that the utmost share of the consuming demand in those countries may be turned toward our Canadian surplus. As a consequence of this, the British government has requested the Canadian government to provide within a short time a very large supply of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 northern wheat.

The problem of meeting these requirements and doing so at such prices as would be in accordance with the repetition of orders in Canada, then confronted the government. The effect of government purchases in the open market, such as were made by different countries a year ago, is well known to the public. The market risks abnormally, adding to the profits of grain dealers and speculators, who have purchased the grain which the government requires. The advances in price of large quantities of grain in store becomes the loss of the purchasing government, and the profit not of the producer, but of the owners of the grain.

NO REASON WHY MARKETS SHOULD BE AFFECTED

"There seems no reason why the grain markets should be radically affected by the action taken. Obviously it does not involve any increase in the world's consumers, or, indeed, in the world's consumers' demands. It means simply the filling of the existing demand to the extent of grain taken by this much of Canadian surplus instead of filling the same from other sources. If the result should be a rise in the Canadian prices, then beneficial effects will largely accrue to the grain farmers themselves, and not to the holders of grain in store. While the holders of grain in store are entitled to fair treatment, it has been thought desirable not to precipitate market conditions at the expense of the customers from whom we hope to obtain orders in the future and who are our allies in the war.

NO PERMANENT EFFECT ON PRICES OF WHEAT

CHICAGO, November 28.—The commandeering of grain from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of Northern wheat in storage at the head of the Lakes and eastward by the Canadian government will have no permanent effect on prices in the United States, in the opinion of Robert McDougal, a prominent Chicago exporter.

"I dare say there will be a bit of flurry on the local Board of Trade tomorrow, while traders are adjusting their accounts, but that is all," said Mr. McDougal. "The British government has simply adopted a military method of purchasing 15,000,000 bushels of wheat. There is still an exportable surplus in Canada of 110,000,000 bushels, more or less unaffected, apparently, by the order. No doubt the Dominion government will make satisfactory settlements with dealers who have contracts for the wheat seized."

Interned Sailor Tries to Escape

He Leaps From German Cruiser
and Swims Elizabeth River,
but Is Captured.

NORFOLK, VA., November 28.—By leaping overboard from the deck of the interned German cruiser Emden, Friedrich at 7.30 o'clock to-night and swimming across the Elizabeth river, Ernest Schwetzer, a sailor, enjoyed two hours of freedom in Norfolk.

The man was seen to leap from the ship by American sentries guarding the pier at which the interned vessels are moored. He failed to heed their commands to halt, and succeeded in reaching the opposite side of the river before several marines, who gave chase in a launch, could reach him. He made his way through a lumberyard and crossed the river at another point on a ferry-boat, until he reached the main section of the city. He was found by city detectives, and is locked up at police headquarters until tomorrow, when he will be turned over to government authorities.

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED

The Kankakee Taken as Prize of War
by British Cruiser, and Crew Put
Ashore at Montevideo.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 28.—The State Department has been informed officially that the British cruiser Cassin seized the American steamship Kankakee, owned by the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, and put her officers and crew ashore at Montevideo. The information came from the American consul at Montevideo.

This is the third vessel of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company to be seized by the British. The others were the Hocking, now in prize court at Halifax, and the Genesee, now held in the Barbadoes.

It was stated in the dispatch from Montevideo that the Kankakee was seized as a prize of war, that she has a prize crew aboard, and will be taken to the nearest British prize court. The department also received today a telegram from President Wagner of the steamship company, asking if it had any information about the missing vessel. Mr. Wagner was notified of the seizure, and asked what disposition should be made of the crew.

The action, if any, to be taken by the State Department in the case will be determined by Secretary of State Lansing, who is out of the city today.

NO PROTEST TO AUSTRIA

Because Woman Saw Too Many Guns
on Submarine Which Attacked
Aeolus Testimony Valueless.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, November 28.—Because Dr. Cecil Grell, one of the American survivors of the Aeolus, saw too many guns on the submarine which torpedoed and sank the vessel, officials of the State Department today expressed doubt that a protest to Austria could be based on her affidavit. Dr. Grell said he saw five guns. The department understands there were only two. While this is incidental to Dr. Grell's charge that the lifeboats were fired on, officials said the error as to the guns undoubtedly would be utilized by Austria to discredit the rest of her testimony. The effect of this, it is said, will be to compel the department to limit its protest largely on the expected official report of the Italian admiralty.

AMERICAN KILLED AT URFA

Reported as Losing Life While Trying
to Defend Armenians From
Turks.

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, November 28 (via Paris).—Mr. Lesley, American citizen, and several other foreigners were killed by Turks at Urfa, Mesopotamia, while trying to defend Armenians from the Turks, according to a story printed today in the newspaper Nouvelles de Basle.

A dispatch from Roston on November 27 said the American board of commissioners for foreign missions had announced the death of the Rev. Francis H. Lesley, a missionary stationed at Urfa. His death, it was said, was due to poisoning. No details were given. Mr. Lesley had been acting as intermediary for 200 Russian, French and Italian refugees who were interned at Urfa.

NEGRO HANGED BY MOB

Men Take Assault on Young Girl
From Jail and Lynch Him, Near
Henderson, Ky.

HENDERSON, KY., November 28.—Ellis Buckner, a negro, charged with having attacked a young girl last night, was taken from the county jail here early today by a mob of about fifty masked men and hanged to a tree a short distance below Henderson.

Just before dawn several men appeared at the jail and asked admittance to deliver a prisoner. When the doors were opened the jail guards were covered with pistols, and Buckner was taken from his cell, struggling desperately. His body was found several hours later.

TIVOLI DEATH LIST GROWS

Comparison of Names of Persons Rescued
From Steamer Increases
Missing to Seven.

BAITIMORE, MD., November 28.—A comparison today of the lists of persons rescued from the steamer Tivoli, burned on the Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis on Friday night, increased the number of missing to seven. Two persons are known to have died. The missing are: Virginia and William Howard, children of Captain Howard, of the Tivoli; Philip Vogel, watchman; Edward Ringgold, fireman; Thomas C. Hill, — Sorezehen, — Ellen.

CAPITAL IN HANDS OF ADVANCE GUARD

Every Train Brings Scores of
Senators and Representatives
to Washington.

REAL WORK BEGINS TO-DAY

Organization of Sixty-Fourth
Congress Will Get Under Way
With Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—Organization of the Sixty-Fourth Congress, which convenes on Monday, December 3, will begin to-morrow. Senate Democrats will hold their caucus at noon, and at the same time the House will undertake the task of parceling out committee recommendations. To-night every train brought to Washington scores of Senators and Representatives.

The Senate Democratic caucus will be called to order by Senator Kern, conference chairman. It is expected that there will be daily sessions throughout the week, the question of revising the rules and providing for closure of debate promising to enliven the proceedings. For several months a special committee headed by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, has been revision under consideration. This committee will report to the caucus its recommendations, including a modified form of closure designed to prevent endless filibusters. It is believed that a majority of Democrats will favor some form of closure rule, but some are known to oppose it vigorously and much discussion is certain.

NO CLASHES EXPECTED

IN SENATE ORGANIZATION
Organization of the Senate majority is not expected to precipitate any clashes. Although there have been rumors of changes in leadership, no definite contests for the honor places have thus far developed. Senator Kern, it is believed, will be re-elected as majority leader; Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, as president pro tempore, and Senator Lewis, of Illinois, as party whip.

No change in chairmanship of important Senate committees is contemplated, the leaders say. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, will retain chairmanship of Naval Affairs; Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, Military Affairs; Senator Stone, of Missouri, Foreign Relations; Simmons, North Carolina, Finance; Overman, North Carolina, Rules; Owen, Oklahoma, Banking and Currency; Myers, Montana, Public Lands; Hitchcock, Nebraska, Philippine Islands; Nelson, Texas, Judiciary; Newlands, Nevada, Interstate Commerce, and Martin, Virginia, Appropriations.

By the retirement of Senators Root and Burton, two important Republican vacancies occur in the Foreign Relations Committee, but there are no Democratic vacancies. Most of the important vacancies to be filled in other committees, also occur on the Republican side. Committee places must be found by the Democrats for six new members, Underwood, Alabama; Pinckney, California; Beckham, Kentucky; Broussard, Louisiana; Johnson, South Dakota, and Husting, of Wisconsin.

Work of reorganization in the House is a considerably greater task, owing to the large reduction of the Democratic membership. Not only are many Democratic vacancies left on most of the important committees, but the increase in Republican members will necessitate changing the party ratio on nearly all committees. Few changes in chairmanships of the principal committees are contemplated, however. Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina, already has been selected as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. For two days Mr. Kitchen's office has been crowded with Democrats seeking advancement with Democratic appointments. There are three Democratic vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee and at least a dozen candidates.

Republican lists will be submitted by the minority conference, headed by Representative Mann, of Illinois, after the Democratic recommendations have been approved by the party caucus next Saturday night.

One of the important tasks the Ways and Means Committee has is reorganization of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in view of the defense program. There are five Democratic vacancies on the committee, three advocates and two opponents of naval increases having been retired. Hobson, of Alabama; Lee, of Pennsylvania; Clegg, of Rhode Island, and Harbick, of Ohio, were not re-elected. Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi, died a few days ago. Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, will retain the chairmanship.

HAY REMAINS CHAIRMAN

OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
Representative Hay, of Virginia, will remain as chairman of Military Affairs; Fitzgerald, of New York, Appropriations; Flood, Virginia, Foreign Affairs; Glass, Virginia, Banking and Currency; Webb, North Carolina, Judiciary, and Alexander, of Missouri, Merchant Marine.

The special budget committee of the House also will meet to-morrow to make another effort to agree on some form of a budget system to recommend to Congress. Owing to wide differences of opinion, several members of the committee have expressed doubts that an agreement can be reached.

BIG COTTON LOSS BY FIRE

Approximately 15,000 Bales, Valued at
\$1,250,000, Either Destroyed or
Badly Damaged.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., November 28.—Approximately 15,000 bales of cotton stored in the warehouse of the Pine Bluff Cotton Company were either destroyed or badly damaged by fire here today. The cotton, mostly of the long staple variety, was valued at \$1,250,000. The origin of the fire has not been determined.

GERMANY ATTAINS OBJECT IN SERBIA

Officially Announces That Campaign
Against That Country
Is Closed.

VICTORY STANDS COMPLETE

"Scanty Remains" of Defending
Army in Flight Into Albanian Mountains.

BERLIN, November 28 (via London).—With the occupation of Rudnik, the capture of 2,700 prisoners and the flight of the "scanty remains" of the Serbian army into the Albanian mountains, Germany's operations against Serbia have been brought to a close, says the official statement issued today at the headquarters of the general staff. The object of these operations—the opening of communications with Bulgaria and the Turkish empire—has been accomplished, it is said.

TRIBUTE IS PAID

TO SERBIAN BRAVERY
Tribute is paid not only to the bravery and endurance of the Austrian troops, but to the Serbians as well. The claim is made that more than 100,000 prisoners, nearly 50 per cent of the Serbian effectives, have been captured. German losses are said to have been extremely moderate, and there were no epidemics of disease. The text of the communication follows:

"Balkan theater. Southwest of Timburova, Rudnik was occupied. We took more than 2,700 prisoners and much war material.

"With the flight of the scanty remains of the Serbian army into the Albanian mountains, our great operations against the same are brought to a close, our object of effecting communication with Bulgaria and the Turkish empire having been accomplished.

"The movements of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The operations of the Austro-German army under General Koevess, which was reinforced by German troops, against the army under General von Gallwitz against the Danube, near Semendria and Rumbassas, were commenced on October 6, and the advance of the army under General Hoyadjeff (Bulgarian) against the Negotin-Pierot line began October 14. The same day a second Bulgarian army, under General Theodorow, also commenced operations in the direction of Skopje and Vele.

FORMIDABLE UNDERTAKING

QUICKLY ACCOMPLISHED
"Since then our troops have accomplished quickly and smoothly the formidable undertaking of crossing the Danube in the face of the enemy, impeded, moreover, by the untimely Kosovo assault, and have captured all the enemy frontier fortresses at Belgrade, at the taking of which the Austro-Hungarian Eighth Army Corps, with the Brandenburg reserves, especially distinguished themselves. Zajecur, Kijazevac and Pierot fell into the hands of the Bulgarians. In addition to this, our troops have completely broken the tough resistance of the enemy, which, in addition to being supported by the nature of the country, is insured to war, and fought bravely. Neither impervious roads, impassable mountains, thickly snow-clad, nor the absence of re-enforcements and shelter was able to check our advance. More than 100,000 men, almost half the entire Serbian fighting forces, have been taken prisoner. Their losses in battle and by desertions cannot be estimated. Guns, including heavy artillery, and an incalculable quantity of material of all kinds have been captured. The German losses, however, deplorable, have been extremely moderate, and our troops have not suffered from disease."

MAKES LOAN MORE POPULAR

Ribot Announces That Issue Will Be
Quoted on Bourse and Certificates
Will Be Negotiable.

PARIS, November 28.—Minister of Finance Ribot announces that the new government loan will be quoted on the Bourse, and that even the certificates of the obligations, pending the issue of the Bank of France has offered to advance three-fourths of the value of the new government obligations, not exceeding 200,000 francs to a single individual. Many industrial establishments organized subscriptions to the new loan by their workmen, advancing half of the installment on all sums over 100 francs. Pastoral letters from the bishops were read in many dioceses today, exhorting the faithful to subscribe to the loan.

ASK ALFONSO TO INTERVENE

French and English Mothers and Wives
Write Spanish King in Behalf of
Imprisoned Sailors.

PARIS, November 28.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says: "King Alfonso has received 10,000 letters, begging for his intervention in prisoners of civilians or soldiers made by the Germans and Austrians in court-martials in Germany and Austria. Most of them are from French and English mothers and wives.

"King Alfonso attends to this correspondence personally and the steps deemed necessary are ordered by him. All the telegraph lines are kept busy in attending to this correspondence, which has reached 2,500 messages a day."

CARL A. R. LUNDIN DEAD

Maker of Many of Largest Telescopes
in World Expires at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., November 28.—Carl Axel Robert Lundin, maker of many of the largest telescopes in the world, died here today. The great forty-inch telescope at the Yerkes Observatory was the work of Mr. Lundin, as were the thirty-six-inch objective of the Lick Observatory and names of remaining ships captured in the war zone.

Many Go Overboard in Panic as Shot Is Fired by Submarine

Passengers Believe Signal
to Halt Is Beginning of
Attack, and Twenty-five
Die in Sea.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A Turkish submarine stopped the British passenger ship Barullos in the Mediterranean, and after twenty-five persons had been drowned, assisted in rescuing many of the 250 passengers who had gone overboard in a panic, according to Eleanor Franklin Egan, an eyewitness, who arrived today on the steamship New York.

The Barullos, according to Mrs. Egan, who is a writer returning from a trip through South Europe, left Piraeus for Alexandria on October 2. Although the ship flew the British flag, her crew was Greek, the passengers, the majority third-class, being chiefly Greeks and Orientals. When about five hours south of Crete, the ship picked up three boats containing the crew of the British steamship Sailor Prince, sunk by a submarine a few hours previous.

"The Barullos, Mrs. Egan said, carried only four lifeboats, each with a capacity for thirty people. The picking up of the crew of the Sailor Prince created excitement which was at first feverish, but when suddenly a submarine came to the surface about two miles distant and fired a shot over the Barullos, evidently as a signal for her to stop.

INSTANTLY WILD PANIC

BROKE LOOSE ON SHIP
"Instantly a wild panic broke loose," said Mrs. Egan. "The four lifeboats of the Barullos were resting in the docks, while swinging alongside the ship were the two lifeboats that contained the men from the Sailor Prince. Led by the crew and fireroom force, the passengers rushed for the boats. Women, unable to get to the boats, threw their children into the sea and jumped after them. Frightened sailors cut the ropes holding the small boats, and when the latter crashed into the water, three of the six were swamped and emptied of their human loads.

"I was at the rail when the submarine appeared, and I started back toward the stairs leading below, with the idea of helping to quell the panic. I was caught in the rush and literally forced over the side into the sea. I had a hard time to keep above water, my difficulties being aggravated by the struggles of others trying to catch hold of me.

"It seemed that I had no sooner struck the water than the submarine appeared under the bows of our ship. On her deck I saw a number of men with an officer whom I took to be an Austrian. The submarine had her collapsible lifeboats out, and the submarine crew were pulling people out of the water onto her deck. The officer was holding up his hands shouting to the people in the water to be calm. I heard him say in perfect English:

"For God's sake, go back to your ship, we are not murderers.

"By this time I had worked my way some distance from the ship, and saw one of the lifeboats near. I held up my hand and called for help. The people in the boat responded, and, after a second attempt, succeeded in throwing a line to me, when I was all but exhausted.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

IN HALF-DROWNED STATE
"The first of the panic over, we rowed back to the Barullos and were taken aboard. Women and children, many in a half-drowned state, were crowding the deck of the submarine, which remained alongside. When all the rescued were returned to the Barullos, a toll showed that twenty-five were missing, fourteen children, seven women and four men. Two of the latter were British sailors from the Sailor Prince, who lost their lives diving overboard with their mates rescuing children.

"In addition to the twenty-five drowned, several were wounded. Several of the most severely wounded were taken onto the submarine.

"A woman who had lost her three children by throwing them overboard went stark mad. In the steerage was a group of Japanese nobels. One of them, a woman with a high forehead, seen almost exhausted trying to cling to the sides of the ship. She was surrounded by many others. A rope was thrown into her hands, but, looking up, she exclaimed in English:

"Don't mind me. I belong to no one, and have no one to care for me. Help some one else."

"With these words she passed the rope to another woman, and with her babe in her arms, sank from sight.

RESCUED BRITISH SAILORS

PROVE THEMSELVES HEROES
"The rescued British sailors proved heroes. They not only tried to quell the panic, but succeeded in rescuing many persons. Afterward they helped the wounded.

"Only one shot was fired by the submarine. She remained alongside for five hours, or until all possible rescues had been made and the wounded had been attended. She then disappeared under the water, and we proceeded to Alexandria without further incident.

"I did not learn her name or designation number, but she was one of the largest boats of her kind I have ever seen. The captain of the Sailor Prince told me that he recognized her as the same one that had sunk his ship some hours previous, although at that time, he said, she flew the Austrian colors. The Sailor Prince, her captain said, was given twenty minutes to get her crew into the boats before she was sunk by nine shots fired into her hold."

Available shipping records here do not contain the name Barullos. This may be due to frequent changing of names and renaming of ships captured in the war zone.

SERBS NOW HOLD ONLY FRINGE OF THEIR COUNTRY

Most of Them Driven Into
Montenegro and North-
ern Albania.

CONTINUING TO OFFER STRENUOUS RESISTANCE

For Some Reason, Bulgarians
Halt in Their March on
Monastir.

MAY NOT PUSH FURTHER WEST

Italy Pushing Her Offensive, Loosening
Austrian Hold on Gorizia
and Rovereto.

LONDON, November 28.—The greater portion of what remains of the Serbian northern army is believed to have crossed into the mountains of Albania and Montenegro, where the Serbs are continuing, with the aid of King Nicholas's troops, to offer stern resistance to the Austro-German and Bulgarian invaders. Like the Belgians, however, the Serbians hold only a fringe of their country, which widens as it reaches the northwestern corner, of which Monastir is the center.

For some reason, the Bulgarians have halted their march on that city. It is said in some dispatches that, having occupied part of Macedonia, largely inhabited by their fellow-nationals, the Bulgarian people and government are disinclined to push any further west, and on this point are in disagreement with their Austro-German allies, who are determined to drive not only the Serbians and Montenegrins, but the French and British troops, out of the Balkans.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS LAND

AT SALONIKI DAILY
While at the present time they have largely superior forces, the task may prove a different one. Winter has set in at an unusually early date, and the natives predict that it will be severe. Snow fell at Saloniki on Saturday for the first time in eight years. During the latter part of the week continuous storms compelled the suspension of operations, driving the French and British time to bring up re-enforcements, which are being landed at Saloniki daily, and consolidate their positions.

The Austro-German forces also have had to divert part of their armies down the Danube to the Rumanian border, Rumania having refused the German request for the opening of the Danube throughout its entire length to enable the Germans to send supplies to Bulgaria and Turkey. Rumania insisted that armed ships must not pass Baba, on the Danube, at the Rumanian-Bulgarian boundary.

With the concentration of the Russians, too, the attitude of Rumania is daily becoming more pro-ally.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

OFF BLACK SEA COAST
Russian warships, including new dreadnaughts, have again been seen off the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, but there is no news of landing or movement of troops.

On both the eastern and western fronts, the artillery is doing the heaviest part of the work, and it appears doubtful whether either side will attempt an offensive for the present.

Italy, on the other hand, is pushing her offensive and making the Austrian hold on Gorizia and Rovereto daily more uncertain.

The Rumanian King at the opening of Parliament at Bucharest declared that the situation imposed upon Rumania the duty of uniting the efforts of the people for the defense of their country, and expressed the conviction that Parliament would continue to supply the needs of the army.

KING OF MONTENEGRO

URGES PEOPLE TO ACTION
PARIS, November 28.—The Montenegrin consul-general at Paris has received the following from Cetinje, under date of November 27:

"King Nicholas has addressed an energetic proclamation to the people. He urges them to remain calm in the face of danger which threatens Montenegro, and recalls the heroic defense of Serbia now invaded.

"The Serbian army has been obliged to retreat toward the mountains of Montenegro, where the forces of the two Serb kingdoms, united in a common foe, will resist valiantly. Faithful to its traditions, Montenegro will carry on the struggle until death, which it would prefer to slavery. The allies have undertaken to revictimize the population of Montenegro and the army; the latter will defend the glorious soil of its native land without sparing blood. It will fight from mountain to mountain, and from the Kura with the victory for Montenegro and its great allies gives."

BULGARIANS SUFFER

VERY HEAVY LOSSES
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BULHAREST, November 28.—The Bulgarians are reported to have suffered very heavy losses, probably amounting to 20,000, in killed and wounded, largely due to the frequency of their bayonet charges. Many officers of high rank have fallen. Among the dead are the son of the Bulgarian minister at Washington, and famous insurgent chief Tcheropoff.

The object of the journey of the Bulgarian Minister of Finance M. Tontchoff, to Vienna and Berlin was to obtain 2,000,000, the second portion of a loan of 10,000,000, and also to arrange for the immediate payment of \$50,000,000, which Germany undertook to pay Bulgaria for the expenses of the campaign.

According to telegrams received from Sofia, the mission was successful in both camps.